Pass-Through Withholding and Composite Tax



What you will learn

- Pass-through withholding and composite tax and the differences between them.
- Pass-through withholding requirements
- Who can claim pass-through withholding credits
- The ins and outs of Form PT-AGR
- Composite tax requirements

What is pass-through withholding?

Pass-through withholding (PT-WH) is a tax payment made by a pass-through entity on behalf of an owner based on the distributive share of Montana source income allocated to that owner. The owner claims the PT-WH payment as a credit against their own tax liability.

What is composite tax?

Composite tax is an election. The election is made by the owner and allows the pass-through entity to file the composite tax return on the owner's behalf. An owner included in a composite tax filing is not required to file a Montana income tax return and is excluded from the PT-WH requirements.

Pass-through Withholding VS. Composite Tax

Pass-Through Withholding:

- Paid by the pass-through entity
- Required
- Owner is required to file a tax return
- Claimed as a credit
- Disregarded Entities included

Composite Tax:

- Paid by the pass-through entity
- Tax payer election
- Satisfies the owner's filing requirement
- Cannot be claimed as a credit
- Cannot be filed by a disregarded entity

Pass-Through Withholding

Legislative Changes

- Senate Bill 386 (L. 2015)
 - Required pass-through withholding on owners that are also passthrough entities (a.k.a. second-tier pass-through entities) and eliminated general waiver.
 - Provided new exemptions from withholding for:
 - Owners whose distributive share of Montana source income is less than \$1,000
 - Domestic (Montana) Second-Tier Pass-through entities whose interest is held entirely, either directly or indirectly, by resident individuals
 - Publicly-traded partnerships granted a waiver according to Department rules
 - Capped penalty for late filing of information return at \$2,500

Pass-Through Withholding

When is PT-WH required?

PT-WH is required on behalf of the following owners if their distributive share of Montana source income from the pass-through entity is \$1,000 or more (MCA 15-30-3313):

- Non-Resident: Individuals, Estates, and Trusts (ARM 42.9.104)
- Foreign C-Corporations (ARM <u>42.9.105</u>)
- Tax-Exempt Entities whose principal place of administration is outside the state of Montana (ARM 42.9.105)
- 2nd tier Pass-Through Entities (S-Corporations, Partnerships, and Disregarded Entities) (ARM <u>42.9.106</u>)

Calculating Pass-Through Withholding

PT-WH is calculated by multiplying the owner's distributive share of Montana source income by the highest marginal effective income tax rate (MCA 15-30-2103 and 15-31-121). Payment of the PT-WH liability is due on or before the original due date of the return.

Owner Type:

- Non-resident: Individuals, Estates, and Trusts
- 2nd tier Pass-Through Entities (S-Corporations, Partnerships, and Disregarded Entities)
- Foreign C-Corporations
- Tax-Exempt Entities

PT-WH Rate:

- 6.9%
- 6.9%
- 6.75%
- 6.75%

The calculation of PT-WH is reported on the owner's Montana schedule K-1.

Who can claim PT-WH Credits?

PT-WH credits follow the distributive share of Montana source income from the pass-through entity and can only be claimed by a direct or indirect owner of the entity that is responsible for paying tax on the distributive share of income. (MCA 15-30-3313(2) and (3))

Owners that can claim PT-WH as a credit against their own tax liability are:

- Individuals
- Estates or trusts that do not issue taxable distributions to their beneficiaries
- Foreign c-corporations
- Tax-exempt entities

A second-tier owner that is a pass-through entity may not claim PT-WH as a refundable credit on income the entity has distributed to its owners. However, the entity may claim PT-WH as a credit against the PT-WH and composite tax liabilities the entity has calculated on behalf of its owners.

What is Montana Form PT-AGR?

Montana Form PT-AGR, also known as the Pass-Through Entity Owner Tax Agreement, is an agreement between the pass-through entity and its owner that provides the entity a waiver from the PT-WH requirements. The PT-AGR is completed and signed by the owner.

By signing and submitting the PT-AGR, the owner agrees to:

- timely file their Montana income tax returns.
- timely pay taxes due.
- be subject to the state's tax collection jurisdiction.

When does Montana Form PT-AGR become invalid?

An owner's PT-AGR is revoked and considered invalid if the owner does not file their returns nor pay their tax liabilities timely. Once revoked, the pass-through entity must include that owner in a composite tax return or remit PT-WH on that owner's behalf for all future tax years

Once a PT-AGR is revoked, the owner is ineligible to apply for a new PT-AGR.

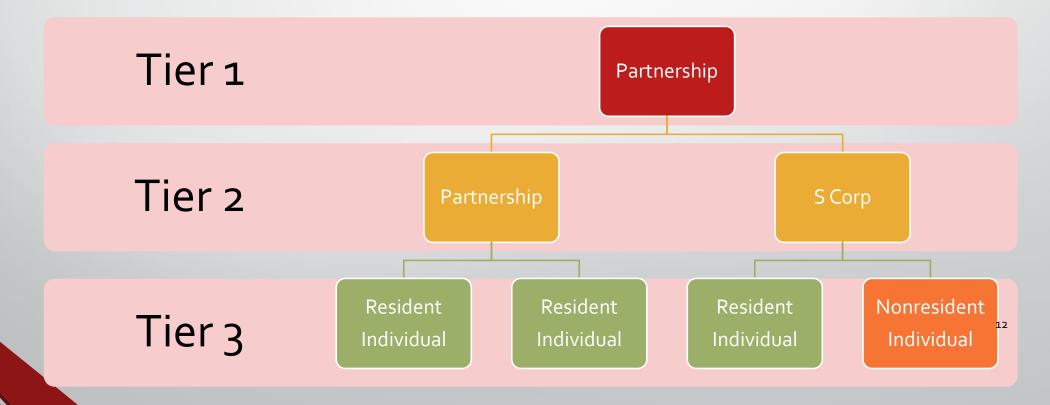
Who is eligible to file Form PT-AGR?

Form PT-AGR may be filed by pass-through entity owners that are:

- Nonresident individuals, estates and trusts
- Foreign C corporations (corporations not registered to do business with the Montana Secretary of State)
- Tax-exempt entities whose principal place of administration is outside the state of Montana
- Domestic second-tier pass-through entities

What is a Domestic second-tier pass-through entity?

A domestic second-tier pass-through entity is a pass-through entity whose income is ultimately distributed to and reported by resident individuals.



REVENUE This agreement is valid for subsequent tax years until		30-3313, MCA		MONTANA PT-AGR Rev 01 16 Phonocount gov Y , and for all
Part 1 - Pass-Through	n Entity Information			
Entity Name		Federal Emplo Identification N	·	
Mailing Address				
City		State	Zip Clode	
Plass-Through Eintity Type:	S corporation	Partnership	Disregarded Entity	
Pass-Through Entity Contact	Person and Phone Number			

Provide information about the pass-through entity in Part 1. **ALL** fields must be completed or the agreement may be rejected.

Part 2 - Owner Info	ormation		
Owner/Fiduciary Name			
Social Security Number		I IIT	al Employerication Number
Mailing Address			
City		State	Zip C ode
			2.jp 0 000
Owner Entity Type:	Nonresident Individual	Nonresident Estat	te Tax-Exempt Entity
	Foreign C corporation	Nonresident Trust	Domestic 2nd Tier Pass-Through Entity (Complete page 2.)

- Provide information about the owner in Part 2. ALL fields must be completed or the agreement may be rejected.
- New entity type added for domestic second-tier pass-through entities. When this box is checked, complete page 2

Part 3 - Agreement and Signature

The undersigned agrees:

- if an individual, trust or estate, to timely file a return in accordance with the provisions of 15-30-2602, MCA;
- if a C corporation, to timely file a return in accordance with the provisions of 15-31-111, MCA;
- if a domestic 2nd tier pass-through entity, to timely file a return in accordance with the provisions of 15-30-3302, MCA and establish
 that the entity's distributive share of Montana source income should be fully accounted for in Montana individual income tax returns;
- to timely pay all taxes imposed with respect to income of the pass-through entity; and
- to be subject to the personal jurisdiction of the state for the collection of taxes and related interest, penalties and fees imposed with respect to income of the pass-through entity.

	MMDDDXXXX	
Signature of Owner/Fiduciary	Date	Phone Number
If the owner is a foreign C corpor	ation, print name and title of sign	atory.
Part 4 - Revoke the Agreement		
I revoke my previously filed Form PT-AGR as an owner of the enti	ty listed in Part 1 for the following	g years
	MMDDYYYY	
Signature of Owner/Fiduciary	Date	Phone Number

If the owner is a foreign C corporation, print name and title of signatory.

Complete Part 3 OR Part 4, but not both.

- Complete Part 3 to receive a waiver from pass-through withholding.
- > Complete Part 4 to revoking a previously filed PT-AGR.

Form PT-	AGR, Page 2 Domestic 2 rd Tier Pass-Thro	ough Entity Type FEIN	
Domesti	c 2nd Tier Pass-Through Entity Owner Info	rmation (List the owners of the sec	ond-tier, third-tier, etc.)
	Name Street Address or P O Box City State Zip Code	Entity Type and Identification Number (FEIN or SSN)	FEIN of the entity that this owner has an interest and percent of the ownership
1		Entity Type	
		FEIN	
		SSN	<u> </u>
2		Entity Type	
		FEIN	
		SSN	%
3		Entity Type	

Provide information about each direct and indirect owner of a domestic second-tier pass-through entity.

Form PR-1, Page 5 - 2016 Schedule III – Montana Partnership Information Summary Schedule and Supplemental Information									
Partnerships with more than 100 partners are requi See instructions for more information.	Before completing columns E, F or G, read the instructions on page XX.								
Complete columns A through D for all partners.	F								
A	В	С	D	E F G					
Name Street Address or PO Box City State Zip Code	Entity Type (see codes below*) and Identification Number (FEIN or SSN)	Residency Code (R/N)	MT Distributive Share	Composite Income Tax (from Schedule IV, column H)	Pass-Through Withholding (see instructions)	PT-AGR (year)			
1.	Entity Type FEIN SSN	□R □N	00	00	00				
2.	Entity Type FEIN SSN	□ R □ N	90	00	00				

If an owner has filed a valid PT-AGR, report the year the PT-AGR was filed on Schedule III, Column G.

What happens if I do not withhold and do not have a valid Form PT-AGR?

The department will assess pass-through entity for withholding on behalf each nonresident owner that does not have a valid PT-AGR.

What if the owner has filed and paid tax?

The department will not assess tax, but the entity may still be liable for penalties and interest on the amount they were required to withhold.

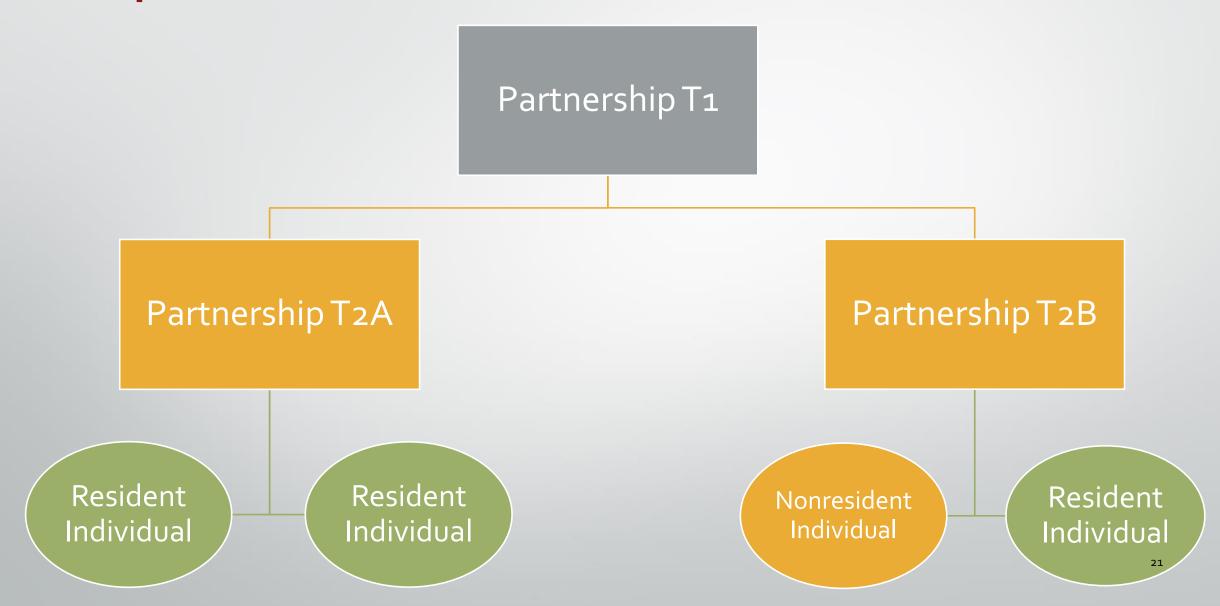
Pass-Through Withholding Examples

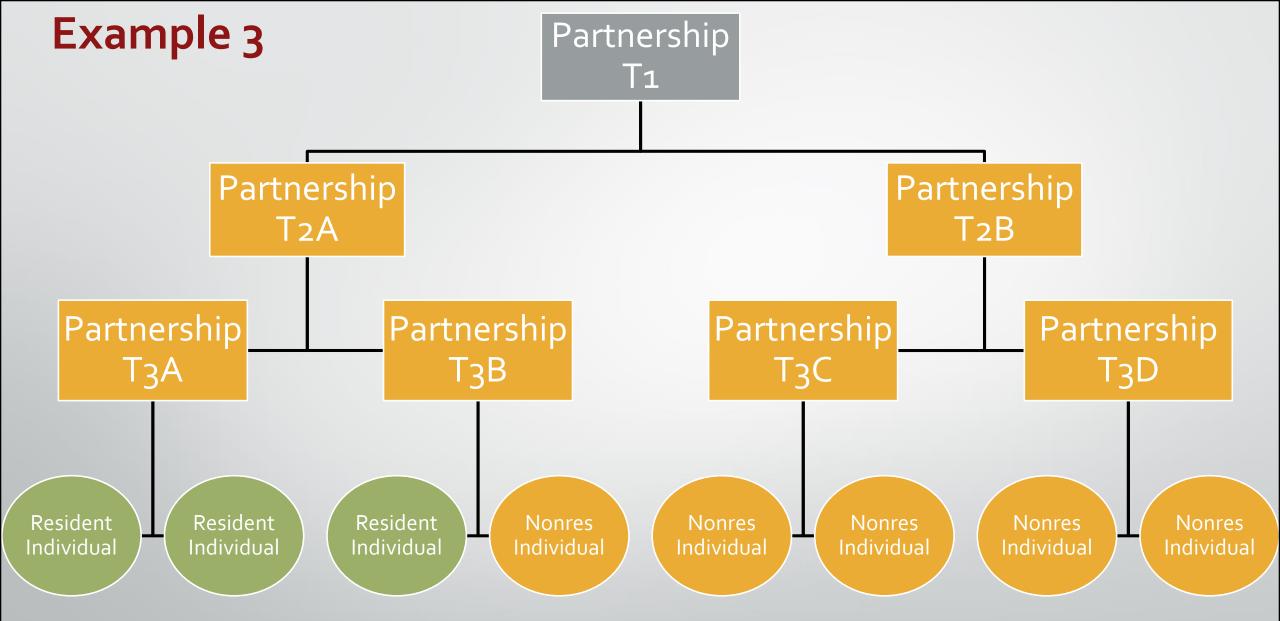
Example 1

Partnership T1

Resident Individual Nonresident Individual

Example 2





Composite Tax

Composite Tax

Which owner types may be included in a composite tax election?

Only a Partnership or S-Corporation may file a composite tax return. The following owner types can be included in a composite tax return (MCA <u>15-30-3312</u>, ARM <u>42.9.201</u>):

- Non-Resident: Individuals, Estates, and Trusts
- 2nd tier pass-through entities
- Foreign C-Corporations
- Tax Exempt Entities

Composite Tax

Are there other requirements to make the composite tax election?

Owners electing to be included in a composite tax return must qualify for the election. To qualify for the election an owner must:

- Have no other Montana source income
 - ✓ Montana source income from one or more pass-through entities where the owner has also made the composite tax election is okay.
- Provide written authorization (POA) to the pass-through entity to include the owner in a composite tax return.

The composite tax liability is calculated on Schedule IV of the pass-through entity's Montana Form PR-1 or CLT-4S.

Form CLT-4S, Page 6 - 2016															
Schedule IV – Montana S Corporation Composite Income Tax Schedule															
Part I. Eligible Participating Share	eholders		Pai	rt II. Composi	te Ta	ax Ratio		1		2		3			
Enter the number of eligible participating shareholders. See instructions for more information about			Use the amount in column 3 to complete the calculation in column H below.		Enter the amount from page 1, line 14 of this form.		Enter the amount from page 1, line 20 of this form.		Divide column 2 by column 1. Do not enter more than 1.000000.		1.				
eligible participating shareholders.								00		00					
Part III. Enter below in columns A th	hrough H the required in	formation and an	noun	its for each elig	gible	participa	ting sha	reholder.							
А	В	С		D		E		F		G)	Н			
Name	Social security number or federal employer identification number	Shareholders' sh of federal incon from entity		Standard deduction		Exemption \$2,380		nption income – 380 columns l		Montana taxable income – Subtract columns D and E from column C.		Enter the a tax from the belo	e tax table		iply s
1.			00		00		00		00		00		00		
2.			00		00		00		00		00		00		
3.			00		00		00		00		00	26	00		

The composite tax calculation is based on:

- The owner's share of federal income
- Less: the Montana standard deduction for a single person and one exemption
- Multiplied by the effective income tax rate and apportionment factor. (ARM 42.9.203)

Determining the owner's share of federal income.

For the purpose of calculating composite income tax:

- Divide the owner's Montana distributive share as reported on Schedule III, column D by Form PR-1, line 21 or CLT-4S, line 20 to determine ownership percentage for Montana purposes.
- Multiply the percentage by Form PR-1, line 15 or CLT-4S, line 14 to calculate the owner's share of federal income.

Example	
Partner's Montana distributive share (Schedule III, Column D)	\$7,200
Total Montana source income (Form PR-1, Line 21)	\$12,000
Result of Schedule III, Column C divided by Form PR-1, Line 21	60.00%
Total Federal income (Form PR-1, Line 15)	\$100,000
Partner's Share of Federal Income (for composite tax purposes)	\$60,000

If filing a composite tax return, the pass-through entity is responsible for making quarterly estimated payments that apply toward the composite tax liability. (MCA 15-30-2512)

Questions?

Need Help?

Website: http://revenue.mt.gov/

Toll free (866) 859-2254 Helena area 444-6900 TDD (406) 444-2830

Other Contacts

Tracee Abel, Specialist tabel@mt.gov, 444-1932

David Merrien, Specialist dmerrien@mt.gov, 444-7917

Pass-Through Unit Manager: Rachael Milne rmilne@mt.gov, 444-3363